

# THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 18, 1857.

## Cardinal Maxims.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

## AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of E and Twentieth streets.  
For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.  
For Georgetown, Mr. Devine.  
For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets.  
For Sixth Ward, John Little.  
For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 874 North Capitol street, between B and C.  
Dr. J. W. Perkins, Parker street, between Lombard and First, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the American. To insure punctuality, subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of their houses, the name of the street or avenue it fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the carriers in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their residences.

2d Ward—B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th and F streets.  
3d Ward—J. McNew, grocery, opposite N. L. market, on 7th street.  
4th Ward—Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G, No. 380.  
S. DeCamp & Co., bookstore, 438, Pa. av., between 4th and 5th streets.

NOTE.—No money is to be paid to the carriers for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be collected weekly.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

TERMS.—The American will be issued twice a week, on Tuesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the 25th rising patronage will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week, as Semi-Weekly, Five Cents.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our terms of advertising will be, for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion two-and-a-half cents. All who favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business in stock in trade.

## THE RIOT TRIAL.

The riot trial has been going on for some time past. Persons charged with rioting at the polls on the 1st of June, and which has excited a very intense interest in our community, has been virtually adjourned by the jury being unable to agree. Upon giving this information, the judge adjourned the court till next Monday, without discharging the jury.

We had intended to have commenced the publication of the speeches of the gentlemen who defended the defendants in our present issue; we have Mr. Livingston on hand, but it came too late to be put on this paper; it will appear in our next. It will be followed by Mr. Scott's, Mr. Ellis's, and Mr. Bradley's, who each addressed the Court in a eloquent, forcible, and argumentative manner, and were listened to by the crowd attending the court, with the most marked and intense interest. We wish our friends abroad to see and read these speeches.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury in the case of the alleged rioters, went to the court yesterday, at 12 o'clock, that they might take up the case on a verdict. Judge Crawford presided, and inquired whether their inability to agree arose from a question of law, or a question of fact, telling them that it was a question of law, the Court might, perhaps, remove their doubts; but if it was a question of fact, he was solely a question of fact, and asked the Court to discharge them, as there was no possibility that they could ever agree.

## AN APOLOGY.

We have to apologize to some of our friends on account of their not being served with our last papers. We printed a large edition—much larger than we supposed there would be a present demand for—but the whole was called for before 9 o'clock A. M. We had supposed our paper was in so much demand that we should endeavor hereafter to have a paper ready for all.

Mr. C. G. County, Md., writes to the Editor of the American: Please send me your paper published this year first issue. We will make up a Club here. A paper, such as yours, should be kept in Washington, and the American party should maintain it.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. Ellis has devoted himself to the profession of law, in which he had many years' experience in Virginia. His defence in the late trial of persons for, in the Criminal Court, has given our citizens the fullest proof of his ability, and of his devotion to the interests of his clients.

Gen. S. S. Lusk, of Georgia. Gerrit Smith, in a recently published letter, says that his expectations to regard the rights of land to colored men have not been fully realized. He says: "Of the thousands of acres of land taken from the white landowners and given to the colored men, half the three thousand, as I judge, have either been sold, or been in the hands of the colored men, and the rest of the land has been sold to the white man."

Mr. Allen, our Minister to France, who was recalled for failing to show around the back of the Emperor's chair, has been sent back to the Emperor's chair, and is now in the city of Paris. The population of Ireland in 1841, was 8,165,238; in 1857, 6,047,102; decrease in six years, 2,118,136.

## Inventors and the Patent Office.

Recent events at Washington occasioning the resignation of JUDGE CHARLES MASON, late Commissioner of Patents, by whose withdrawal from the public service the government has lost a most efficient, trustworthy, indefatigable and accomplished officer; and the numerous class of inventors a firm and steadfast friend and zealous supporter of their interests, possessed of a high appreciation of their genius, and anxious to promote reformation in the Department in which they are all so deeply concerned, have led us into a train of reflections upon Inventors and the Patent Office, which we deem appropriate to be made known to our readers. We cannot now give vent to all our thoughts upon these subjects, but must for the present, content ourselves with expressing those that press at the moment strongest upon us.

Inventors, in our opinion, do not stand in the elevated position in the public mind to which their genius and their works entitle them. We consider them, even when illiterate, to be entitled to rank as intellects, with novelists and poets, and in usefulness and practical benefits to mankind, far ahead of these. The novelist and the poet may instruct, but their true province is to please; while the inventor not only pleases and instructs, but alleviates the labor, promotes the comforts and luxuries, enhances the possessions and increases the enjoyments of man. The ancients called the poets by the appellation of "Creators," but such a term should be applicable to any thing human, how much more applicable to the inventor, for he makes a mere machine perform the offices as of a thinking being, he is to be considered with intellect, to have created it with mind.

Invention has almost become a sort of profession in our country, and Inventors, as a class the most faithful and deserving of our citizens, but too often worst remunerated and the most imposed on. Their genius pervades every walk, calling, science and art in life. Without it, man would have remained in a savage state, but little if at all, better than the beasts of the forest. There is no household, no farm, no shop, no any-place in civilized life, that owes not its existence or its improvement, to the genius of some Inventor. In all climates, in all countries of the world, the Inventor is not only not duly appreciated, but he is liable to plunder and pillage, to neglect and persecution, and reviling and obloquy.

James Rumsey, the first navigator by steam on this continent, languished in poverty, and was called "Crazy Jim." He left this, his native country, in disgust, was better appreciated in England, where he died, and was honored with a tomb among her illustrious dead, in Westminster Abbey. His contemporary, Jonathan Fitch, fared no better here among his countrymen; and at this day, though we boast our refinement and our "progress," Inventors, to whom, of all men, we are most indebted, we are least willing to pay our homage, express our gratitude, or even grant adequate protection in the enjoyment of the works of their own genius.

The ingenuity of the Inventor lessens the labor of the plough to the farmer; it sows the seed for him, broadcast or in drills; it harrows it into the earth; it reaps the ripened grain; it takes "the harvest home;" it winnows from the chaff; its mills make the flour, and its ovens bake the bread. All these things may be seen in the many models of the Inventors of ploughs, of drills, of harrows, of cultivators, of scythes and cradles, of harvesters, of fans, of mills, and of ovens, that crowd the cases in the great show-hall of American ingenuity, in the Patent Office.

Though the Inventor has done all these things, and more, for the agriculturist, he is still made to furnish even further aid. The sweat of his brow, the very perturbation of his brain, are even taxed, that he may send forth, annually, an illustrated volume of agriculture, at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While the labors of the farmer are decreased by the ingenuity of the Inventor, and the quantity of his produce enhanced and his knowledge enlarged, the farmer himself contributes, directly, nothing towards the benefits so lavishly bestowed. Why should the Inventor alone be taxed, both in mind and in money, to promote the interests of the agriculturist? Yet such is the present state of things. From the Patent fund, contributed solely by the genius of Inventors, the agriculturist is indebted for the annual costly volume that promotes his interest and facilitates his industry. This should not be. The fee or tax on patents should be reduced, and the farmers as a class, or the public at large, should be made to pay for the agricultural information that is now so widely and at such great cost disseminated at the expense of the inventors alone. We could speak of other kindred impositions, but for want of present space.

The Inventor has to pay largely in time, in labor, and in money for the poor privilege of being allowed to try to preserve his own, which privilege is about all that the grant of a patent allows him. If he is pirated upon in any way, he has, it is true, his action for damages, but this he has to bring at heavy cost of time and money, and then, in nine cases out of ten, after vexatious trials and procrastinations, he will most likely find that he has but a slender chance of success. "Sue a beggar," &c., or he may encounter a wealthy knave, whose fat and lengthy purse will prove too much for his lean one, or whose cunning may evade a judgment; in either case, he only "gains a loss." We want a cheap and summary statute to protect the Inventor; and when the purse of the pirate is not to be got at, we want to reach his person. A larceny upon an invention should be treated as any other larceny; a forgery or fraud upon an Inventor should be deemed a felony, and its punishment should be the penitentiary.

When the errors above alluded to are corrected, and the reforms referred to are consummated, and some real protection afforded to mind as well as to money or other matter, and proper punishment prescribed for the pirate, and not only prescribed but insured, we desire to see the right of patenting extended.

It should not only embrace all that is now deemed patentable, but it should extend to everything that genius and inventive ingenuity can contrive to enhance the value of any product of nature or of art.

Mind is the greatest gift of God to man. It is the immortal essence of our nature. Through its prerogatives man most nearly approaches his Maker. It is the great capital stock with which he conducts his commerce with creation. Above every other endowment of our being it should be most carefully cherished and protected. It is beyond money, beyond price. For its protection our patent laws and copy-right laws were instituted, and though, as now existing, they are inadequate, they, nevertheless, show forth the precautionary wisdom of our forefathers, and like the talents given in the Scripture parable by the Master to his servants, we are bound to improve them, and we to the unfaithful steward who omits the opportunity, or slights his duty.

It is some months before the meeting of the next Congress. We invoke all Inventors throughout the country, and all persons who take interest in inventions, to bring the subject of these, our hasty hints, home to the minds of the Senators of their States, and the Representatives of their districts, that they may be fully canvassed and digested by the time Congress shall meet. We need improvement and reform in our whole patent system. Let us have them. Let us have the Patent Office a separate and distinct department of the Government. Let it be free from the contaminating influences of party spirit. Let it be and forever remain intact by party pollution, independent of all faction, incorruptible by political intrigue, but wholly and solely, what it was intended to be, the instructor and protector of the inventive genius of our country. Let the Inventors arise in their intellectual strength, assert and maintain their just claims, and they must succeed. We will resume this subject.

## MEXICO.

By the latest news from Mexico, we learn that President Comonfort has been re-elected chief magistrate of that Republic. This is an event of no minor importance, and is the surest indication we have seen for many a year that the nation, instead of being crushed under the load of ecclesiastical oppression under which it has been groaning and staggering for the last thirty or forty—we might say two or three hundred years—and instead of falling a prey to anarchy, or taking refuge from this curse in the protection of a king, is about to start on a new and hopeful career of national prosperity.

Mr. Comonfort has had the extraordinary boldness, some would term it temerity, to attack that gigantic, grasping, and tyrannical power, the Romish Hierarchy of the country, which had absorbed nearly all the wealth of the Republic, ruled it with a rod of iron, by having the conscience of the people, and nearly half the landed property in its possession, and sat like an incubus sucking the life-blood of its victim, and regardless of its groans and struggles. Mexico has been in the grasp of this monster, what the victim of the terrible anaconda is, wrapped and entwined in its gripping folds; and heretofore no one has been daring enough to attack the monster and release the victim. But, all honor to Comonfort, he has not only had the courage to do this, but the ability and address to cut the boa constrictor in twain, and defy his power and venom. The nation has shown the good sense to stand by him in the conflict, and thus to take part in emancipating itself. They found the right man for the place, and seem determined to support him in his great work of reformation. If they persevere in the work they have so well begun, Mexico has a brilliant future before her. Let her break the shackles of religious intolerance with which she has been bound ever since Cortez conquered the country, and proclaim religious freedom; let her separate church and state and she will find that her people have energies never heretofore manifested, and the country resources never yet developed.

All honor to Comonfort, and those who have so manfully and wisely sustained him.

## WE HOPE TO SEE.

The Buffalo Express says: "We hope to see the day when the representatives of the people, in a republican legislature, and not a corrupt and greedy lobby, on the outside, shall frame our laws. We hope to remain with the republicans until the offices of State may be bestowed justly upon honored and capable members of the party, when in power, and not be bought and sold like cattle in the shambles." We hope to see all this and more. We hope to see the day when the people will elect their representatives to Congress, will do more here for the mere purpose of "making a good thing of it," personally; who do not set to work to get themselves appointed upon some committee that has the dispensing of profitable jobs, and which therefore gives its members opportunities of making more by dispensing favors, than their per diem (now salary) and mileage together; who are not always ready to vote an increase of pay to themselves, besides voting themselves \$1500, or \$2000 worth of books, which they are willing to exchange for money at a handsome discount.

We hope to see the day when those who obtain offices, either under the General or State Governments, will not look more to the "pickings and stealings," than to their legitimate salaries, and their compensation, and when elections of Public Printer, the appointment of Public Binder, by the Committee on Printing, and other positions, shall not be obtained by means of bribes or promises of a share of the profits, and when Superintendents of Public Printing and Engraving, shall not "make haste to be rich." In short, we hope to see the day when corruption shall not stalk abroad, unveiled, at noonday, and Venality shall Integrity out of countenance, and elbow her out of high places, as the harlot blows the virtuous from the sidewalk, and drives her from places of public resort.

## THE SPIRIT OF DISUNION.

"Extremes meet." The ultras of the South and the fanatics of the North, are laboring to accomplish the same purpose; witness the following resolution, adopted by a convention of crazy pro-secessionists at Charleston, (S. C.):

"Resolved, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of the Confederacy, and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its secession."

And this one in the Abolition convention at Syracuse:

"Resolved, That odious as are the governing principles of South Carolina, we cannot withhold from her the praise justly due for her consistent maintenance of the great cardinal doctrine of the right of secession by the single State—a doctrine vital to liberty, and the only safeguard of the several sovereignties from the tyranny of a grasping centralization."

## FUNNY.

We have heard of three or four drones and shavers in as many "circumlocution offices" in this city, who, notwithstanding our caution, insisted upon it that they were alluded to in the article headed "A Brick." In our last, and at once put on the cap, manifested great indignation, and swore awfully, but all the time keeping the cap upon their heads, and walking up and down their rooms, making dreadful threats of what they intended to do to us for thus holding them up to public scorn.

Now, we would advise, all those heads our cap fits to be quiet, for they only make themselves ridiculous, and the laughing-stock of other clerks, and especially of those out of whose linen they attempt to make a speculation.

We have in our hands a looking-glass, and whenever a moral monster comes near us, we intend to hold it up to his face, that he may see and start at his own hideousness.

Orders have been issued for a body of 4500 recruits to march from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.

## NEVER DESPAIR.

The committee of the Americans in this city, very much distressed by the condition of the Whig party in Boston and Virginia during the last year, and the enemies of the Whigs were in power, the British minister persecuted every man suspected of being a friend of liberty and opposed to the oppression of the crown, and it required some courage and spirit to resist this oppression, and avow liberal sentiments. But there were bold spirits then who would not patiently submit to suffering silence. They would speak out, would be heard, and when heard by the people they won friends. The courts, then, as we learned to the side of the government, but notwithstanding all this the cause of liberty progressed; it had a hard battle to fight, but fight it did, and finally came out of the contest triumphant and victorious.

The heavy hand of the Government, filled as it was with millions of dollars to be expended here, bears heavily upon us; every effort is made to grind us to powder, to deprive us of employment that we may be starved into submission; but let us remember that Marion and his men lived in the swamps and upon roasted potatoes while they were hunted by the bloody Tarellon, and that from his hiding places he struck terror into his enemies, and finally became their conqueror. Courage! therefore, Americans; though the day is dark, never despair; though there is a Jefferson on the Bench, remember that Jefferson himself trembled like a coward at meeting a justly enraged people face to face, and tyrant and wolf as he had been, died like a dog. Retributive justice was for once sure-footed.

## THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

A writer, from Maryland, who claims to be an old man and an old Whig, urges the re-organization of the Whig party. He is evidently a man of much intelligence and sincerity of purpose. But let us ask him how, as a man who is not unacquainted with the human heart, he can expect those who have once been fast and steadfast friends, actuated by one motive, moved by one principle, led by one chief, and rallied under one glorious banner, to come together and act thus again after a large portion of them have been and treacherously abandoned their principles, deserted their standard, betrayed their brethren and the strongholds of their party to the enemy, as Benedict Arnold designed to do but was prevented from doing. He must be mean-spirited, indeed, who can consent to shake hands and affiliate again with a base traitor, who has, for less than thirty pieces of silver, sold, bartered, and trafficked away his own honor and good faith, and the whole army with which he had once so gallantly fought. Talk of re-uniting the Whig party after such baseness and treachery! What trust could be reposed in such men? Who would be willing to go into battle with them or permit them to guard the camp? No! let the traitors go; they have qualified themselves for their present association, and let the Loco-focos have them.

## PROSCRIPTION.

The Americans have been charged with proscribing Roman Catholics on account of their religious opinions. This is not true. Americans proscribe no religions and no sect; they are in favor of the utmost freedom of thought, believing that a man's religious opinions are a matter that concerns only himself and his God. But we object to those controlling our government, who acknowledge an allegiance to a foreign potentate, inconsistent with, and paramount to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States; who deem it a sacred duty to vote in accordance with the wishes of their priests, or of that foreign potentate, and who bring their religion as a powerful element into the elections of the country, turning the scale in a Presidential contest, which ever way may happen to suit their interests as a religious sect. That is what we object to, and what we are against. If the Methodist, Baptist or Presbyterian members of the same bodies, we should be equally opposed to them, not as individuals, but on account of their religious opinions, but on account of their unwarranted interference, as sects, in political affairs.

We object strenuously against a political preaching of the Protestant sect at the North and East, as we do against the interference of the Romanists with elections. Some of our most valued and esteemed personal friends belong to different sects, but we are quite sure that on such matters they are not in the least lessened by their happening to be Roman Catholics.

As a general thing, American-born Catholics have quite a different estimate of the allegiance due from them to the Pope from that of the foreign born Catholic; and we are free to say that there are no better citizens than the class we refer to in the United States, notwithstanding the very bitter feeling they entertain towards us.

But who are they who raise so boisterous a cry of intolerance against us? Those who themselves tolerate all other sects, and proclaim their own freedom? Far from it, the clamor comes from the contrary; from those who, openly avow, and justify their own intolerance; and who will not allow where they have the power, any one to worship God in a different manner from themselves, nor entertain nor express any opinion not in conformity with their own creed. Yes, these who imprison others for simply reading the Bible in their families.

The charge of intolerance against Catholics, better grace from those who had not for centuries persecuted others for differences of opinion, and refused to permit the erection of a Protestant place of worship in a Catholic country, or even the burial of the Protestant dead except by stealth.

## THE CAPITOL TREES, &c.

We do not agree with the correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that to cut down at least the tall trees which grow on the grounds of the Capitol, would be an act of vandalism. The Capitol is situated in the most beautiful and elaborate style of architecture. Why? To be hidden by trees? or to be seen by men? To ask the question is to answer it. As to "vandalism," is it conceivable that the most magnificent temple of Greece were set upon hills where they could be seen standing out in bold relief from the sky in their magnificence? Can he cut off a single tree, or remove such temples were kept hidden by trees? Not one. Shrubs, or low trees, may be planted around such buildings, but they should never be hidden from the public view by tall forest trees.

The idea of planting trees around St. Paul's, at London, St. Peter's, at Rome, or the Cathedral of Milan, would be simply ridiculous. Such edifices cannot and need not be shaded, but they can be hidden by a surrounding forest.

Who would it be could have that magnificent and beautiful of all our public buildings, the New York Office, hidden by trees planted around it?

A board of officers has been ordered to assemble at West Point, on the 17th inst., to make trial of breech-loading rifles, with a view to ascertain which is best suited for military service.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Snooks, Judge Noodle, General Fudd, Colonel Furioso, Major Moresco, Captain Fuddle, Lieutenant Rampant, and our worthy and esteemed friend, ex-Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived in this city last evening at half past seven o'clock precisely. They propose to make but a short stay, and may be found by their numerous warm-hearted friends at their lodgings, Office Seekers' Hotel, near "the White House." Some of them are accompanied by their accomplished ladies and exquisitely sweet, charming, beautiful, and highly intellectual daughters.

Mr. Saubas was yesterday appointed to a clerkship of \$1200 a year in the "circumlocution office." We congratulate Mr. S. on his good fortune, (a better position could not have been made out of the five hundred applicants,) and hope the productions of his vigorous and highly polished pen will add occasionally to the interest of our paper.

N. B.—Though the salary of \$1200 a year is far below Mr. Saubas' merits, it is supposed he will find in it rich "pickings and stealings" to compensate him.

We are delighted to announce the appointment of the Honorable Thomas Jefferson Tomnoddy as ambassador, extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Feejee, and to add that this distinguished gentleman, scholar, and patriot, having spent many years among the people to whom he is now to be sent, possesses the rare qualification of being familiar with the language of that remote nation.

## OUR AVENUES.

The idea has been suggested that some of the avenues of our city should be extended to the boundary line of the District; indeed, that the city itself should be made co-extensive with the District. We like the idea, and think the plan ought to be adopted by Congress, and the avenues, or some of them at least, opened. So far from objecting to this, those who reside in the districts, outside of the present limits of the city, would suppose would be decidedly in favor of the project, as it would more than double, perhaps quadruple the value of their land.

It is conceded that there must be a new President's House erected somewhere beyond the present limits of the city, and on one of the hills which overlook it. Wherever it may be located, there should be extensive grounds surrounding it, laid off and planted in a style worthy the Chief Magistrate of the country. We know of no more beautiful spot for this purpose than Berry's hill, north of the Capitol, and adjoining Delaware avenue, if that should be extended, as it ought to be, to the bounds of the District.

## Southern Conventions.

Several of our contemporaries, we observe, take ground against the annual bodies called "Southern Conventions."

The Savannah Republican, a conservative and sagacious journal, devoted an article to the subject a week or two since; and after stating that it had scrutinized the proceedings and the composition of those bodies with a good deal of care, came to the conclusion that they are useless, and may be the means of evil to the country. It therefore, clearly and calmly states that they should be discontinued. The Republican does not say in so many words that some scheme of disunion will be concocted by these annual assemblies; it confines itself to the statement of the fact that the Southern people, but it evidently fears such a result; and hence its ground of objection to them. For ourselves, we have paid but little attention to them, as we have regarded them as of very little consequence. They have been mostly composed of men who are fond of making a show, and we have been unable to see any special objection to allow them an opportunity to gratify their inclinations. But if any covert schemes of sectional agitation and demagoguery are entertained under the cloak of Commercial Conventions, why then it will become necessary to take strong ground against them and throttle the animal before it has time to develop its strength. The Baton Rouge Gazette, in referring to this subject, seems to entertain views similar to those of the Republican. N. O. Bulletin.

We are not so entirely sure that these Southern Conventions are entirely harmless; but we think they have excited contempt and ridicule rather than hostility. The temperate resolutions that have been brought forward in and passed by them, of what the South and Southern merchants should and should not do, will inspire their own goods, will diminish their own cotton, build extensive railroads, &c., when not a member will subscribe \$1,000 to any one of these projects, is simply ridiculous. The letter of Mr. Willoughby Newton, which lately appeared in the Intelligencer, upon the subject of Southern Conventions, contains more good sense than is to be found in all the speeches we have ever seen made in these conventions. He very justly takes the ground that the grounds of the Southern people, their habits, institutions, &c., are adapted to agriculture, to planting and farming, and that they cannot, if they would, become a mercantile and commercial people. As well might we expect to change the habits of our country into sailors or handy craftsmen, as to change the Southern planters into shipping merchants.

## THE CROPS.

Never was the eye of the farmer gladdened with richer fields and more abundant crops than ours are at the present time. The crops have been so far from being injured by clear weather and a hot sun, have looked so well with an extraordinary growth of corn, and rewarded the tiller so well with a most abundant yield of potatoes, &c., &c., that the heavy crops of wheat, &c., and oats have been gathered and generally in good condition.

The pastures are unusually fine, enabling herds of cattle, sheep, and all kinds of stock to luxuriate literally up to their eyes in clover. The result of all this is a most cheering prospect of cheap beef, and an abundance of it; for the next year it is estimated that the country will have more than enough of good beef to supply the market.

There has been a larger breadth of corn sown and harvested than ever before in this country, and so the crops are good every where. The country is now a vast field of corn, and the prospect is most cheering.

On Tuesday last, Ellen, aged six years, a slave of Miss Louisa Kerr, of Savannah, was detected by the Judge Robinson, of Westernchester County, N. Y. Ellen had a letter of Miss Bull, who claims to have been taken a prisoner by the English troops of Mr. Tolson, and sold into slavery, as already published.

## THE NEWS.

The great race for the Goodwood cup was won by the French horse Monarque. The English horse Riebeck coming in second.

The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockeys.

Lawyers and Judges are still up to their eyes in business. In New York, but though there is plenty of law, which has to be clearly paid for, there is but little justice, and less security for life and property in that modern Sodom.

William Lee, late Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, a native of Massachusetts, is dead. To him, in a great degree, is owing the prosperous condition of those Islands, and the establishing of a Congress there.

By the steamer Empire City, arrived at New York, on Thursday, we learn that the Spanish war steamer Guadalupe had captured a slave of the Eastern end of the Island of Cuba.

Sugars were firm at Havana.

A Board of officers is ordered to assemble at West Point, on the 17th inst., to make trial of breech-loading rifles, with a view to ascertain which is best suited for military service.

The Minnesota Indian troubles are likely to be settled by the presence of troops enough to show the Sioux Indians that they had better, by far, be at peace than at war with us.

The Southern (Knoxville) convention have passed sundry resolutions, as usual, instructing the Government what it ought to, and must do.

There is a fair prospect that we shall, the ensuing year, be able to procure flour and beef for something less than their weight of silver.

Mr. K. Smith, of Alabama, has been defeated; so has Mr. Paryear, of North Carolina.

Gen. Sam Houston, candidate for Governor of Texas, has been beaten by his opponent.

Mrs. Cunningham has been committed to the Tombs.

In the elections, the Democrats are having things their own way.

We have had three or four days in succession, during which not a drop of rain has fallen!

Corn is rising very rapidly in the fields—but falling at the market.

Four hundred troops have been ordered from Kansas to New Mexico.

A fatal case of yellow fever has occurred in St. Mary's Ga. A boarding-house keeper died from the infection caught from the crew of a Spanish ship.

THE NAVY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The navy of France is composed of 277 sailing vessels, carrying 9,176 guns, and 230 steamers, carrying 3,501 guns—making a total of 12,677 vessels, and 14,677 guns. According to the navy list of Great Britain for 1856, the effective force of that country was 249 sailing vessels, carrying 6,382 guns, and 258 steamers, with 4,518 guns—making a total of 10,899 vessels and 10,899 guns. It will thus be seen that the navy of France exceeds that of Great Britain by 10 vessels and 197 guns.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of State officers, had been held. The Republicans nominated Hon. Edw. and Stanley for Governor. The Democratic nominee for the same office is Senator Weller. The Republican Convention passed resolutions denouncing the introduction of slavery on the Pacific coast, declaring the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and urging the necessity of a speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO GLOBE SAYS:

"In the course of the present week, it is expected that the steam wharves, in course of construction at San Francisco, will be ready for the trial trip. As we have already stated, a joint stock company has been organized for the construction of several of these wharves, to be placed on different points in various parts of the State. Every one who has seen the operations of the model steam wharves must have been convinced of their utility."

MURDER CASE AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Mariopol Democrat says that last week, on the banks of the Mariopol River, a party of the Mariopol Indians, struck one of the Mariopol Indians on the head with a club, and with such force was the blow given, that the wounded Indian died on the spot. Cyrtus immediately took to the mountains pursued by several of the Mariopol tribes. Though wounded in the breast with an arrow, he managed to escape, and all search after him has failed to discover his hiding place. It is caught, it is supposed he will certainly be killed by the Mariopol tribes. As this is the third Indian he has killed belonging to the Mariopol tribe, Cyrtus was drunk when he did the blow. There has been great complaint made of late about persons selling liquor to the Indians.

IMPORTANT IS TRUE.—The Courier de Canada, a Roman Catholic journal, contains its readers by the announcement that the unfortunate passengers who were lost by the burning of the steamer Montreal, were all saved in the other world, without any knowledge of the presence of mind and liberal benevolence of a priest who witnessed their extremity from the shore.

The following is the statement of the Courier de Canada: "The Rev. M. Baillargeon, Curé of St. Nicholas, before a single word uttered, gave admission to all the unfortunate passengers. He was in his two parish on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, observed the danger in which the lives of those on board were, and pronounced the absolution."

DECLINE IN WHEAT.—The Rochester Democrat says: "We are informed that a Buffalo firm has just closed a contract for the delivery of one hundred thousand bushels of Chicago spring wheat at a price of about five cents from present prices. A large decline in breadstuffs is inevitable."

A race between the St. John boat Neptune and the Halifax boat Wide Awake, took place on Wednesday last. Neptune was victorious, winning by one length ahead. The course was rowed in 21 minutes.

The young gentleman who went with an angel in his pocket, has returned with a termagant in his hoop.

A lady of rank, complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements,